

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER 1850.

he had shot with a pistol, Dr. Macgowan evidently wholly unintentional.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1880.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of TRINITY Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. WHITE, Esq., Tel-ke. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received; as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated—with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Aug.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	17th Sept.	Sydney,	14th Sept.
Bombay,	19th Sept.	Amoy,	23rd Sept.
Madras,	14th Sept.	Hongkong,	25th Oct.
Shanghai,	4th Oct.	Ningbo,	4th Nov.
Peking,	1st Oct.	New York,	13th Aug.
Batavia,	23rd Sept.	San Francisco,	4th Sept.
Manila,	17th Sept.	Edinburgh,	26th Sept.

In another part of our paper is a very interesting account of a trip to and a day spent in Suchau. We believe it is the first time that this city has been described by foreigners, others have visited it in disguise but have not hitherto committed their accounts to the press—this document was put into our hands by one of the parties who visited Suchau and has drawn up the memoranda of his enterprising and successful attempt to gain some knowledge of the interior of China. We should be most glad to be the means of placing before the public, the itineraries of other travellers amongst our small community, whose *viaticum* would be read with much pleasure by Europeans here; and, with still greater pleasure by those, at home, who have no means of obtaining an insight into China, except through the medium of the press.

This week we conclude the "Report on the Silk Trade of Shanghai," next week we propose to give the "Report on the Tea Trade of this Port," which we believe will prove quite as interesting, and, probably, will arrest a much larger share of public attention as its ramifications are far more extensive. It is our intention to follow this up by other reports on the General Trade of Shanghai with such considerations as the subject will prove fertile in suggesting.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to a work upon the Conquest of China by the Tartars—the causes which led to this irruption of that nation into China, are therein more fully detailed, than in any known work upon the subject; and, we trust its perusal will repay those who are interested in authentic historical documents.

We shall, shortly, be enabled to present to our readers the long expected account of the Chinese Popular Post. Our indefatigable contributor has been sometime engaged upon the investigation, and has consulted various authorities upon the subject; the result will, we trust, be satisfactory to our readers and worthy of himself. It is a matter of great difficulty, as they well know, who are conversant with China, to obtain any reliable information regarding the working of the vast apparatus of this Government. It cannot, however, be expected to become otherwise, until, the progressive improvement of our commerce with this singular nation works the conviction upon them, that free-trade is beneficial to themselves. This consciousness will, by slow degrees, insinuate that conviction step by step from the middle to the highest

classes of society and through them to their Emperor, that a more free communication and encouragement of the traffic of the Western nations will prove highly useful to the interests of his own people; and ought, therefore, to receive that encouragement, which is now withheld by antique prejudice and gross ignorance of the claims of other nations, for a free and unrestricted commercial and social intercourse with this ancient and enlightened people.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

No. 102, Sept. 20th and 21st, 1880.

DECREES AND RESCRIPTS.

This number contains ten Imperial Decrees, on subjects of but trivial importance. The first directs the Governor-General of Kiangnan and Kiangsi that he should out of the whole number of officers of the rank of Prefect in *Gansu* Province, select one to fill the vacant prefecture of *Gansu* Foo, the provincial capital, "a post of the first importance."

The next Decree commands the Commander-in-chief of the Pekin Garrison to apprehend and punish a number of "local sharpers," a list of whose names had been presented to His Majesty by a Censor, *Peking*, because "it really is intolerable that such rogues and scoundrels should publicly walk the earth under the very chariot wheels of majesty."

The third relates to certain proceedings which are being instituted against a writer in one of the Metropolitan Boards for breach of trust as keeper of the records.

In the fourth, His Majesty replies to an application from *Yute*, Governor-General of *Hoo-chow*, for leave to visit Pekin, and directs him to repeat his request in the spring of the coming year.

The fifth discharges from public employment a District Magistrate in *Shantung* on the complaint of the Governor of that Province, who states the individual to be ill-adapted to the post from his extreme impetuosity of disposition and inability to transact business in a suitable manner. He is permitted however to remain on trial in the province, to prove whether or not he really is fit for the station which he has lately filled.

Permission is granted by His Majesty in the next Decree, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of *Hoo-chow*, to a District Magistrate in *Hoochi*, to alter his position to that of a Public Prosecutor, as "he feels his abilities to be inadequate to the important position of *cuius et coarctator urbis*."

In the seventh Decree, His Majesty grants the request of the Governor-General of *Hoo-chow* to restore their buttons to several subordinate officers who have redeemed former errors in administration by their zeal in assisting to quell the rebels.

The next Decree, notices the delinquencies of a writer in one of the Metropolitan Boards, spoken of above, in the third decree of this number, and commands all the Boards to warn their respective writers and record-keepers, to attend to their duties with diligence and honesty of purpose, and carefully to abstain from underhand dealing, fraud, and extortion, on pain of being immediately reported and punished.

The ninth, hands over to the Board of Punishments a Salt Commissioner for having been guilty of mis-management in the sale of salt; and the last, decrees the punishment of some of the "local sharpers" who have been apprehended in the Capital.

MEMORIALS.

The Memorials contained in this number being two of them representations on judicial affairs, and the third on official changes we need not proceed to a detail of their contents.

No. 103, Sept. 22d and 23d, 1880.

DECREES AND RESCRIPTS.

The first Decree, confirms some arrangements proposed by the Superintendent of the Imperial Household, with regard to the dowries given to the direct and branch Members of the Imperial Family on marriage.

The second dismisses from public service a supernumerary Captain in the Army, "whose energies are totally exhausted."

The next two Rescripts relate to official changes, and the last, decrees the punishment of a District Magistrate in *Gansu* for negligence in the administration of his ministerial duties.

MEMORIALS.

The Board of War recommends to His Majesty certain promotions and changes in the Army proposed by the Governor-General of *Hoo-chow* as a reward for zealous services in the conflicts with the rebels.

In the next Memorial, *Yihang*, Resident Commissioner of *Ele*, refutes the charge brought against him by the impostor *See Chieh-chang*, of having patronised him in spreading his eccentric doctrines.

Lee Yau, Governor-General of *Fukien* and *Chekiang*, in the third Memorial, reports to the Emperor his good opinion of the capabilities of the Naval Commander-in-chief of *Nomoe* station, *Xoo Yunging*, of whose efficiency, His Majesty seems to have recently entertained some doubts, having been dissatisfied with his general appearance when introduced to an audience on his promotion.

The next Memorial reports the delinquency of a subordinate officer; and the last contains the defence of *Muh-poo*, General-in-command at *Ele*, against the charges of the impostor so often mentioned in previous numbers.

Extracted from the Returns of the Trade of the Various Ports of China, for the year 1877 and 1878.

Report of the Silk Trade of Shanghai.

(Concluded from No. 16.)

The improbability of any increased demand for exportation seriously affecting the value of silk in China may be further inferred from the almost universal domestic consumption of silk in this country (180,000 bales is alleged to be a fair estimate of the annual native consumption) and its capacities for extended cultivation. Hence the conviction "that China could double its export to Europe without any important augmentation of its cost or value in this market." The capabilities of Chinese silk, both as to its textile qualities and its abundance, to furnish any supply required by our consumption, does not therefore appear questionable. In the course of my inquiries I have ascertained the limits and chief centres of the silk-growing districts, which may not be without interest.

Nearly all the silk for foreign exportation is produced in the three northern departments of Che-keang—Hang-chow-foo, Hoo-chow-foo, and Kea-hing-foo, also in Shao-hing-foo, the department adjoining Ningpo, to a limited extent; of the other three departments much more is prepared in that of Hoo-chow than in either of the other two. The great Hoo-chow marts at which it is collected are Nan-tsin-chin, seventy-five le to the east of the city of Hoo-chow, in the district of Woo-ching, Ling-hoo-chin, forty-five le to the south, and Sang-lin-chin, thirty-six le to the south-west, both in the district of Kwer-gan. The city of Hoo-chow is in north latitude 30° 52' 48", longitude 3° 27' 51" east of Pekin, and distant 365 le (say 120 miles) to the south-west of Shanghai; the journey is generally performed in two or three days, though four or more may be required with contrary winds or heavy-laden boats. Nantsein, which is also the chief mart of the three, being twenty-five miles nearer to Shanghai than Hoo-chow, silk is sent on from there direct. The numerous rivers and canals that thickly intersect the intermediate country afford most easy and convenient means of transit which is undertaken at a trifling cost (a boat which can be hired for five or six dollars conveying from eighty to a hundred bales) and with no custom-houses to be passed throughout the route. The advantages of this excellent position, however, are in some measure nullified by the exaction of a tax of 3 taels 2m. 8c. 9½, which is imposed upon all silk on its reaching Shanghai, being equal to the total amount of duty that such silk would have to pay on passing the three inland custom-houses of Kan, Tae-ping and Pihsin, on its way to Canton, as will be seen by the following extract from the inland tariffs.

	Tael	m.	c.
Kan,	1	0	0
Tae-ping,	1	2	2
Pih-sin,	0	8	5 ½
	3	2	9 ½

The enormous difference of expense in the inland transit of goods within a radius of 120 miles of Shanghai, and a route extending through several provinces to Canton, a distance at least ten times greater, notwithstanding the same amount of inland tax, has allowed, as it sufficiently accounts for, the great reduction on the value of the silk when it could only be shipped from Canton, and forms the best illustration of the mischievous results of the Canton monopoly of trade, which pervades to our Treaty inflicted a tax of from 25 to 40 per cent. upon the English consumer.

The cost of transport of silk is not more from hence to England than it averages from Italy or Turkey, estimated at 4d. per lb. from Lombardy; and the intrinsic value of the article will always prevent the regulation of our navigation laws, compelling the shipments to England in British bottoms, from being felt burdensome. As an element of positive cost to the consumer of this article, an increased rate of 12 or 20 per ton is of but little comparative importance, especially in competition with the more expensive route overland which the European raw material must take. All the circumstances hitherto considered, therefore, seem to indicate in the most satisfactory manner the power of the Chinese silk to take the place of a large proportion of the silk now imported from the Continent. Continued increase in the export of silk from home; and its further power of competing successfully against the product of Europe and India, depends mainly upon the possibility of effecting improvement in the material by the better reeling of the cocoons and reduction in the cost, these being the essential conditions of the full and complete development of the silk trade at this port.

1. Improvement in the reeling of the cocoon.

The intrinsic stamina of the Chinese silk is believed by Mr. White to be equal if not superior to any produced in any

supervision at the reeling of the cocoons being to him alone required to secure its being equal to the most favoured filatures of France or Italy.

The silks are now brought down packed in bales of 80 catties, each containing 12 bundles (books) of nine or twelve skeins (hanks). In no case are the books or hanks all alike, and much irregularity exists, the top and bottom books differing always 10, sometimes 20 per cent.; and as the silks are sold in the chain in the interior, we should, if at Hoo-chow, buy only such silks as we required, each kind would be sorted out and sold at its respective value, and the foreign merchant would not as now, be compelled to take much he does not want, to secure the little which is adapted to his use. He could then give higher rates than are now paid for the better qualities, if they could be had alone for the English market, thereby reducing the rates of the more common qualities, admirably adapted for the Indian markets, should the English and Continental markets be glutted with these kinds.

It appears unquestionable that the greater skill, precision and care bestowed by the reelaers of Italy and France is the main, if not the sole cause of any superiority hitherto obtaining in the raw material imported from the Continent.

For the finer fabrics of the silk loom it is important that the thread or filament reeled from the cocoon should be of the same thickness and quality throughout; no skill in the workmen or machinery employed in making from this first material the "thrown silk" for the looms, suffices to remedy the evil of bad or careless reeling, in which a different number and quality of filaments may be reeled into thread of the same skein. A deterioration in the first product of manual labour applied to the raw material is irremediable in any after process of manufacture, and therefore runs through the whole work and fabric.

For this I am disposed to think, with those most interested in the trade, that there is no remedy short of personal superintendence by Europeans, involving the necessity of access to the districts where the silk is produced, and the chief silk market, Hoo-chow.

2nd. Reduction of first cost.

There is little doubt that the mere access to the first market would enable British merchants here as elsewhere, to buy upon more advantageous terms; while with nearly the same amount of manual labour a better raw material would be produced, by the supervision and additional care applied to the reeling, and thus its value to the British merchant would be increased, although its cost of production to the Chinese, looking to the parties employed and the value of their labour, would not be materially altered. A diminution of the first cost might, therefore be fairly anticipated as the legitimate result of this measure, without reference to any other.

A reduction of duties however has been strongly urged upon my attention, and I am satisfied this must be regarded as a necessary preliminary to any further large development of the silk trade here, tending more directly and irrespective of efforts at improvement of materials, which might be of more difficult attainment and slower growth, to enlarge exports both to England and India.

When the Tariff was drawn up, the export duty on silk of superior quality averaged 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. By the reduction of value it now amounts to 7½ per cent., and at the present time it tends to prevent the shipment of low Taysaan which would suit the home market well, ex-duty, but the shipment, subject as it now is to an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. (transport and export duty together) cannot prudently be recommended. Were this reduced it is anticipated that some 5000 bales of this silk might find a good market.

It has been found also, that the article *Tien-tan-see* in the Tariff, appearing in our translation as "coarse refuse silk," does not refer to any coarse silk, but Hoo-chow, but to a particular and well known produce which comes from the north where it is found wild, no labour or workmanship being employed in its production; an exceedingly coarse material of a black colour, and unfit for any manufacture of silk or satin, though the people of the district make it up into some kind of coarse fabric. All the coarser kinds of silk from Hoo-chow, a considerable quantity of which might be obtained, averaging in value from 70 to 100 dollars, is virtually prohibited as an export, by a duty of 10 taels, amounting to some 15 per cent. Under the same head as *Tien-tan-see* should certainly be included all coarser silk not exceeding 100 dollars per cowl in value, of which there are several kinds that could easily be accurately specified, when some quantity of this produce might also find a profitable market abroad, and thus tend to increase our exports.

In reference to the practicability of any measure for the modification of duties, a total abolition of both Transit and Export duties would certainly be more advantageous

than any other reduction. But unless opportunity were afforded for a revision of our treaties by a change in our political relations, the abolition of the Transit duty would open a question of peculiar difficulty, and one which no efforts hitherto made, have tended to solve. They are, moreover, as regards silk more especially, which escapes the Hang-chow or "Pih-sin" centre of extortion, more under check, being levied at Shanghai, an arrangement much to be desired in reference to tea. Under the continuance of pacific relations it would probably be most expedient to limit the efforts made to a modification of the export duties upon this article.

The only obstacle either to the abolition of the export duty, or of course the deficiency such a step might create in the custom-house revenues, is the sum however at stake, say 75,000, is not large, and the sacrifice of this duty may reasonably be urged, as an equitable concession to the interests of our trade, the vast extension of which has already yielded a much larger revenue to China than was contemplated when the Tariff was framed. The removal of this duty might further be advocated in consideration of the increased amount which the transit duty would realize from the probable additional quantity of silk exported, almost precluding the possibility of any great deficiency to the revenue, but chiefly involving a transfer from the maritime to the inland customs.

Finally, if the abolition of the export duty be found to present difficulties too great to be readily overcome, the reduction of the present rate of 10 taels per cowl to 5 taels, would be a very desirable change, and so far beneficial to the trade and our interests generally, as to supply by increased exports a considerable portion of the deficiency such a measure might be supposed to occasion.

I have entered thus fully into the various alterations of duty which seem most practicable in the ordinary course of our relations with the Chinese Government, in order to show that if the total abolition of the export duty which might be most expedient for the interests of both countries, be deemed inopportune, no difficulty may be experienced in promptly effecting such modification as this most important branch of our export trade from China requires for its full and profitable development.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

A DAY AT SUCHAU.

Taking the tide at flood in the *Woo-sung* cong, better known to the foreign residents at Shanghai as the "Suchau creek," your boat follows its serpentine windings for some seventeen miles in a westerly direction to a small town called *Wong-doo*.

This is about the extent of tide-water, and from this place onward into the interior, you find the canals uniformly full. The water too, becomes quite clear, presenting a very grateful appearance to eyes accustomed to the daily ebb and flow of the muddy contents of the *Yang-tsi-kiang*, Fifty-three miles from Shanghai, you reach *Kwang-san*, a walled town, deriving its name from an abrupt hill at its northern extremity but within the wall.

This wall encloses a large space of ground, not more than half of which is occupied by buildings. Entering one of the two gates on the bank of the canal you pass through very dirty, narrow streets for two miles to the hill. As the place is seldom visited by foreigners, your presence is the signal for a gala-day for the town, and crowds of men and boys follow you and obstruct your path unless you walk fast enough to keep in advance of the motley multitude, which you will find it very convenient and not at all difficult to do.

On arriving at the hill, there is a continuous flight of stone steps to the top, on which stand an old temple and a much dilapidated pagoda, seven stories high. This hill and other small elevations, the *Yeh-te-sung* (i.e. the Pleasant mound) are the only variations to relieve the unbroken level from Shanghai to Suchau.

You cannot ascend the pagoda from the manner of its construction, but from the second floor of the temple, which has four windows opening towards the four points of the compass, you have a fine view of the surrounding country for many miles. On a clear day, "The Hills" to the Southeast, so frequently visited from Shanghai, and those beyond Suchau to the westward, are distinctly visible.

A few miles from *Kwang-san*, the canal hitherto so winding in its course, becomes nearly a straight line, about twenty miles up to the very gates of Suchau. One can form but an inadequate idea of the amount of intercourse daily carried on between Shanghai and Suchau, without passing along this great thoroughfare himself. You will have a peculiarly favorable opportunity for observing this should there be a fair wind, and your boat, as ours was, without a sail. For besides

the hundreds you meet, you will have the pleasure of seeing them in equal number as you pass by, you continually, going in the same direction as yourself, and presently they file out of the boat without meeting you, while out of the three or four stout, lusty fellows sculling away with all their might, you "drag your slow length along."

Leaving Shanghai, several hours later than ourselves, with a fair wind and favorable tide, they probably reached Suchau the same night. We did not arrive until noon the next day, our boatmen having worked nearly all night. On the morning of this day we disguised ourselves in the native costume and passed on to the city. The canal is lined with shops and hongs on either side for a mile before you come to the wall, which is rather higher than the one around Shanghai and is surrounded by a moat from one to three hundred feet wide.

In the vicinity of all the gates this is filled with boats of every description, from the imperial grain junk down to the small pangs and fishing boats. The number of the former is very great, most of them being never removed from Suchau, and you saw hundreds that had decayed and sunk near the banks of the imperial revenue is more than the waste of the imperial junk that is in the manifest in these tribute junks than in any thing else we have yet observed in China. Built at an expense of several thousands of dollars each, they are abandoned in three or four years as useless and are suffered to go to pieces.

We were told the emperor has directed them to be given to the poor for fire-wood in years of scarcity, but the mandarins and their numerous "underlings, take good care to punish any one who dares avail himself of the royal bounty.

On the north side of the city, two-thirds of the width of the moat are occupied for a mile or two with vast quantities of timber for building, mostly long, slender, round sticks, made into rafts, and the banks opposite are the wood hongs. With this timber on one side and the grain junks lying along the bank close under the wall on the other, there is left but a narrow channel for the passage of boats.

The wall of Suchau is twelve English miles in circumference and has six gates at equal distances apart, which gives a space of two miles from any one of them to the next. We directed our boatmen to take us to the one looking towards the north—the *Tse-mung*, as we learned from our guide that the principal objects of interest to strangers were more easily accessible from this, than from the one toward the east, which is the first you approach from Shanghai. Here we stopped, and sending for sedanis soon found ourselves passing through the triple gate, eighteen or twenty feet high, into the city.

We were borne rapidly through streets of about the same width and general appearance as those within the north gate here, with two exceptions—they were better paved and far more cleanly. The city is intersected in every direction by numerous canals of clear water, alive with boats passing to and fro.

We were first carried to the *Yeu-miao-tsay*—the largest temple in Suchau. It has three stories, is not far from a hundred feet high, and about two hundred long at the base. A wide open court separates it from a smaller one through which you enter. It is said to contain more than five hundred idols. The approach to it is through a spacious bazaar, covered with roofs supported by wooden posts and open on all sides. Here are exposed for sale a great variety of wares, the chief of which were crockery, pictures and toys at the time we passed.

From this we went to the *Ching-nong-miao* much smaller than the *Yeu-miao-tsay*, but somewhat larger perhaps, than the new temple, in Shanghai, directly south of the north gate, but in other respects, very nearly, if not precisely like it.

Thence we were carried to the *Pa-sz-tah*—the tallest of the four or five pagodas within the walls of the city. It has nine stories and is nearly two hundred feet high. We ascended to the top which commands a fine view of the country for thirty or forty miles around. Just below you on every side is a sea of tiled roofs. You may trace the wall threading its course among them, bounding the extent of the city in some places, but in others the buildings extend far beyond it. We were told that half of Suchau was outside the wall, and our own observation seemed to justify the remark.

Off to the southeast the beautiful lake *Ta-o* lay spread out before you, and on the west, a noble range of hills or mountain stretches far away towards the setting sun. By far the greater part of the landscape, however, is a level plain, divided by innumerable streams running in all directions, like lines of silver through the widespread scene, till lost in the distant horizon.

We took a reluctant leave of this magnificent view and next went to the *Sa-tze-ling*—a garden, containing a small artificial pool crossed in several places by bridges, and piles of artificial rock work, threaded in every possible direction by

labyrinthine paths. This place, some what smaller than the spot well known to foreign residents in Shanghai as the "tea gardens"—more properly the *Ching-wong-miao*. But it is more like the *Yeu-tze-yueh*—a garden situated a short distance within the great south gate, though far inferior to either of them in size and picturesque beauty.

From this we returned to our boat and went along the *San-dong*—a noted canal densely crowded on both sides with shops, in the western suburbs to a hill called *Hoo-kur-san* which is surmounted by a temple and a pagoda seven stories high. Turning out of the main canal into one less frequented, we stopped at the foot of the hill and walked up its steep, solitary path. Entering through a narrow, arched gateway between two buildings, we were suddenly ushered into a large open court, exceeding in wild, romantic beauty anything we have before seen in China.

The immense rock forming the irregular floor of the area had successfully resisted the attempts of the artizans whose sacrilegious hands would reduce to a dull plane this noble piece of nature, workmanship. One part of it rises perpendicularly two or three feet above the surrounding portion, and is called the *Tsoudam-sen* rock, because it is said a thousand men can stand at one time upon its surface. In another part are natural basins filled with limpid water, and in others still, are enormous trees of rare and richly varied foliage, growing from large crevices in the rock. A long flight of wide steps of heavy stone, conducts you to the main temple.

Passing through this into a second court paved with brick, and turning to the left, you enter another temple, directly in the rear of which stands the pagoda. It is in quite a decayed state, still you can reach the top by means of a time-worn stair case, which in one place is entirely gone, but its absence is supplied by a ladder, and the prospect from the summit will amply repay your efforts in reaching it. You have the same grand panoramic view as from the pagoda within the city, but from a different point of observation. Seeing it by moonlight strongly tempts one to grow sentimental but as our description is becoming too long already, we must leave the imagination of the reader to supply our deficiency in this respect according to his own taste and fancy, while we betake ourselves to the more sensible employment of sleep.

On Thursday morning, after a second visit to the temple and pagoda on the hill we went to the *Tseng-mung* gate on the west side of the city. Within this gate you will find the finest shops and streets. The latter are no wider nor cleaner than the great east gate street in Shanghai, but they are much longer, and there are many of them.

The shops generally are very narrow in front, but very deep, and the greatest possible number crowded together. The display of embroidery, far exceeding in richness and splendor any we see here, together with paintings, lanterns, clothing and the various other articles of Chinese manufacture, give the streets, crowded with human beings, a very gay and animated appearance.

We went into several shops, made two or three insignificant purchases, and returned to our boat highly gratified with the results of our visit, and soon were on our way back to Shanghai, making the circuit of the wall on our return.

We laid aside our disguise and put on our own dress while yet within sight of the gates of Suchau, and were, as might be expected, objects of no little curiosity as we stood on the deck of our boat, being probably the first foreigners the natives had ever seen in foreign attire.

Not the slightest disposition to molest us was manifested, nor do we think there would have been had we entered the city undisguised; but the multitudes collecting around us from curiosity, would have effectually impeded our progress at every outset, and thus defeated the objects of our visit. As it was, our disguise was far from being complete, for not liking to submit to the inconvenience of having our heads shaved, we attached our queues and concealed our hair as well as might be, without it. Several times, as we passed between the streets and into the temples, we heard persons say, "they are foreigners," "they are foreigners," then others would reply, "no, they are not foreigners; they have false hair—foreigners have no tails." So, although strongly suspected, we met with no interruption. Apart from the pagodas and hills, the general aspect of Suchau is very similar to that of Shanghai—from which it is about eighty miles distant—but it covers an area three or four times greater in extent. We have no means of ascertaining the amount of the population. Various estimates have been given, from one to five millions. We are inclined to agree with those who suppose it not far from two millions, including the suburbs and those living in boats. C.T.

History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars, by M. VOYER DE BIVIN, Lyons, 1764.

We have no reason to believe that the

above work is not generally known to Europeans, nor are we aware that it has ever appeared in an English dress, we have pleasure therefore in presenting a portion of it to our readers.

We select the following passages from its preface. The author says:—"The event I am going to describe may be regarded as one of the most important in Modern History. We shall behold an empire without doubt the largest in the world, conquered by a nation scarcely known, and which had but just sprung into existence, restored to peace and rendered more flourishing than ever in the space of a few years. What can be found more remarkable amongst the most distinguished historians? The conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars was not unknown, it is true, in Europe at the time it was effected in the middle of last century. Father Martin Martini gave a sketch of it then, which was soon followed by some others. Besides what was published subsequently in different collections of Travels, also in that excellent work of *Lettres Éditantes*, and especially in that grand description of China by the late Père du Halde, which had contributed in no small degree to give us much information thereupon. However I will venture to assert, that all these are no more than very imperfect memoirs, respecting this particular conquest; which no less deserves a formal history of its own.

This, which is here given, forms a part of the great Chinese History, written by Père de Mailla, a French Jesuit, who lived in China 45 years, part of which he resided at Pekin. The work of this missionary, which would form four or five folio volumes, is correctly speaking, only a translation of the Canonical History of the Chinese: except that respecting the two last dynasties of the *Ming* and *Tsing*, the annals of which have never yet been authentically published.

To supply this defect, our historian, collected a great many Chinese and Tartar books the least liable to suspicion upon the reigns of these two races. I spare the reader a wearisome detail of the various sources, whence the author states he drew the originals of his writings; as well as the account of the trouble he took at different times, in order to discover the truth of the facts which he relates.

The manuscript of Père de Mailla, the only original document in his own handwriting, is preserved in the Library of the Grand College of Lyons, where the curious may readily consult it. The style is very careless, and there is throughout the body of the work such a peculiar moral tone, which, united with a want of enlightenment on many points that are given, at first repels the reader. Still every part breathes an air of truth. The narrative is simple and unadorned; nothing bespeaks partiality, invective or flattery, in the portraits given of Princes therein.

The Editor has added nothing essential to the recital of the historian; his labour has been limited to extract the parts in relation to the conquest of the Manchus, to arrange them, and to illustrate them by notes, wherever, it has been thought necessary.

He will content himself with saying, in regard to this missionary, that his name is Joseph Anne Mary de Moyric de Mailla; that he was of a very ancient noble family, and amongst the best of Burgundy; he was born in Dauphiné, at the town of Moirans, near to Grenoble, in the year 1669. He entered the Society of Jesuits in 1686; arrived at Kwan-choo or Canton in 1703; and died at Pekin in 1748.

Père Gaubil, Superior of the French Jesuits in China at that period, says, in a letter which I have seen, that Père de Mailla possessed a great knowledge of Chinese learning; that he was an indefatigable missionary; and that his own works, especially those which he had translated from French into Chinese, were very useful to the new Christians.

The same Father adds, that more than seven hundred persons honored the obsequies of Père de Mailla, and that the Emperor gave five hundred crowns of our money to defray the expenses.

HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF CHINA BY THE MANCHU TARTARS.
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF PÈRE DE MAILLA. †
BOOK FIRST.

The Chinese Family of Ming had deprived the Tartar Dynasty of Yuen of the

I may say generally that in the majority of these works the most interesting military events are omitted, or not fully related; the authors of these histories have not given themselves leisure to discuss in a proper manner what they had to write, or have only described them from popular and unsentimental reports. Besides, these writers being much occupied with their own political affairs, many of them unconsciously took up the color of facts, to amuse us with their own adventures, troubles, and history, &c.

† Missionary in China 45 years 1703 to 1748.

crowns for a period of two hundred and thirty five years, when the Manchus who had come from Eastern Tartary accomplished the conquest of China A.D. 1644.

The origin of these Manchus is little known. Some writers describe them as derived from a barbarous nation called Niussy Tartars, which formerly inhabited a small country to the east of the country of Lea-long or Moukden. Others have derived them from a less ignoble stock, stating that they were descended from those ancient Kins, whose empire, first shaken by Genghis Khan, was destroyed by his successors; but it must be owned that all is uncertainty and obscurity in respect to it.

What is certain, is, that before their first intrusion into China, at the beginning of last century, the Manchus acknowledged themselves Vassals of the Empire. They were looked upon as a peaceable nation, little disposed to unite themselves under one chief, and consequently little to be feared by those who wished to oppress them.

This opinion founded in truth was carried to excess.

In 1689, the court of Pekin had permitted this people to extend their dwellings towards Lea-long beyond their ancient bounds; and they had profited by this favor, without meeting with the least opposition. Only six years afterwards, some new Mandarins, more jealous than their predecessors of the extent of their jurisdiction, would absolutely regain the territory ceded to the Tartars. At first the Viceroy ordered them to abandon it; and seeing that they did not obey, he went himself to compel them, at the head of a large body of troops.

This conduct irritated the Manchus; they murmured loudly against it, and appeared determined to revolt. The Chinese officer was really afraid that it would break out after his departure; and in order to prevent it, he conceived a singular design; this was to transport to other places all the Tartar families of this Canton. A detachment of his escort received orders to spread itself over the district, to destroy the dwellings formed into villages or scattered over the country, and to cut to pieces every thing that could be useful. It is true that in doing thus, he took care to make the Manchus understand, that in the country destined for their retreat, they would find an abundance of everything. But these poor exiles, not trusting to these fine promises, could not resolve to remove their habitations from their youth and the stoutest among them took shelter in inaccessible fastnesses, whilst they carried off by force the children, the infirm and the old. The number of these unfortunate exceeded six thousand, the greater part of whom perished of misery and grief. Such cruel treatment however made but a weak impression on the bulk of the Manchus: it was looked upon as the transient effect of the ill will of the Viceroy which the court would not sanction, but sooner or later would punish. Under this idea, they by degrees took heart again, the fugitives returned to take possession of the grounds which they had abandoned; establishments multiplied and they thought themselves secure from insult. In 1690 the hatred of the Mandarins suddenly revived. When least expected, fresh Chinese troops appeared in these quarters, and made a frightful havoc.

The Manchus then understanding what they had to dread, if they hesitated to become united into one army, their union was at length resolved upon; and thereby it was decided that the nation should have one absolute head, that is to say a real King. The choice was very important; however to do it effectually there was not much time to deliberate; public acclamation having caused it suddenly to fall upon the person of Taytsou, the same that the reigning family in China now recognises as the founder of their dynasty. †

The election of this Prince was followed by a total change amongst the Manchus; together with their arms they took hold of those virtues which make warriors: patience in their labours, subordination, bravery, and great zeal for the national honour. There existed no doubt amongst their youth, more than needful, a violent desire to avenge themselves of the Chinese; and Taytsou did not fail to second it to the best of his power. From the first year of his reign, he represented to the different tribes, "That he was ashamed that they should any longer hold themselves on the defensive; that they must overleap the borders of their country,

† This Taytsou was one of the princes or chiefs of a tribe of his nation. He was born in a village of Tartary called Kieno, he with five of his brothers had established himself in a place he named Nigutsa, which signifies in the Manchu language "The six chiefs." At the present day Nigutsa is a good town in 44° 24' North latitude, and 144° 24' East longitude. It is said that after the elevation of Taytsou, another branch of his family came to join him, and that in order to attach at all times more members of the two branches of his house, he gave them the yellow and red girdles, as a mark of honour, which was to distinguish them from the other Manchus. The yellow girdle was assigned to the younger branch, and the red girdle was given to the other. The descendants of the red girdle branch bear at this day in China the surname of Kieno. They are the only ones called simply the red girdle.

overrun the plains of the Empire, and to facilitate these courses, take possession of Fouchien. This place was, by its situation one of the strongest barriers of the Chinese tyranny. Taytsou drew him to it with 30,000 men; and having invested it on all sides, he took it in two days by storm.

Upon receipt of this news the Viceroy of Lea-long believed himself ruined at court—at least if he could not extinguish this combustion. He quickly assembled all the troops of his province, and having made one of his lieutenants general, a brave and experienced man, he made them march against the Manchus. The undertaking was unequal; Taytsou understood it and retired; but at the borders of Tartary, he left a large detachment, charged with the observation of the Chinese army, and to harass it in its movements.

This wise precaution produced still more success than he had expected from it. This body of troops left behind, consisted of eight to ten thousand men, who, without committing themselves imprudently, waited quietly the opportunity of acting. These brave men found it in the ill conduct of the enemy. The Chinese believed that the war was finished upon the retreat of the Manchus; and filled with contempt for that nation, they did not observe any of the rules of military discipline. Their camp left quite open and ill guarded invited the Tartars to attack it; and they one day made so good an attack upon it, that more than two thirds of the Chinese army perished in it along with their general.

So complete a victory, which ought to have rendered the conquerors more proud and more ardent to continue the war, produced a totally contrary effect. Whether it was that Taytsou feared an intrusion into his own country on the part of his jealous neighbours, gained over by the Chinese or whether he thought he had done enough to secure the liberty of his people, he was the first to speak of peace. A Mandarin amongst his prisoners, was entrusted by that Prince with a letter to the Viceroy of Lea-long; and this letter contained, together with a full detail of all the articles of which the Manchus complained, the strongest assurances of laying down his arms, if the court would render him justice.

The Viceroy considered this business of too great importance to venture to settle it on his own responsibility. He therefore sent the letter of the Tartar General to the court, determined not to undertake anything, before he had received exact orders upon the manner he was to conduct himself. These orders were awaited a long time; at length they were despatched, and proved most mortifying to the Mandarin. He not only found himself recalled; but even shamefully degraded, and reduced to a level with the common people. As for the Manchus, the court disdained to reply to their letter. Both Ministers and Courtiers only beheld the enemy at a distance, thought them little formidable, and therefore, resolved to treat them with contempt. New Commanders in favour were sent to their frontier, with orders to levy troops, to supply the defensive stations, and to go and exterminate these mutinous people.

Taytsou soon perceived that they thought of nothing so little as a treaty of peace. Thus in order that he might not be anticipated, and to attract more men to his standard by the hope of booty, he hastened to enter into the country. From that time he resolved to push his vengeance to extremity and henceforth to attack without mercy a power, as he regarded it, less formidable than haughty, whose whole policy only tended to the utter ruin of his people.

This was no unmeaning threat. The Tartars penetrated far into Lea-long, and came to besiege Singho. The place was not a bad one, and it had so numerous a garrison, that the Lieutenant of the Governor proposed to go out with the choice of their elders, in order to attack the enemy.

His object was not only to accustom the Chinese soldiers to war in withdrawing them from their fortifications, but to deprive the Manchus of that bold and confident air, by which their General profited so well.

The counsel of the subaltern was refused; and at first it seemed that they were in the right to keep back in order to defend the place. The Tartars having wished to attempt scaling the place, were repulsed with vigour; but far from slackening their ardour, it became only the stronger. A wall which they had sapped for three days, having suddenly fallen down, they made a violent assault wherein many were slain on both sides. Peradventure it might have been unsuccessful, if during the attack a Chinese officer, previously gained over by the Tartars had not at length found the means of introducing them into Singho. The whole garrison was massacred; with above six thousand inhabitants. The victorious army, after a few days rest, flooded the neighbouring country and made horrible ravage.

(To be continued next issue.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.										DEPARTURES.									
DATE.	VESSEL.	FLAG & Rtd.	Tons.	CAPTAIN.	FROM.	DEPART.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEE.		DATE.	VESSEL.	FLAG & Rtd.	Tons.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.		
Nov. 17	Mary Adams	A. barque	371	Lucas	Hongkong	Oct. 29	Balset	Wetmore & Co.		Nov. 20	Lehnitz	Brm. sh.	800	Welling	Manila & Singapore	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
" 18	Elizabeth	B. brig.	191	Dunn	Hongkong	Oct. 27	Sundries	Dixon, Gray & Co.		" 20	Class Anna Maria	Dut. sh.	203	Bakman	Batavia	Sundries	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
" 18	Elizabeth	B. ship	711	Rena	Singapore		Timber	Thos. Ripley & Co.		" 21	Scab John	A. ship	788	John	London	Tea & Silk	Russell & Co.		
										" 21	Scab John	A. ship	788	John	London	Tea & Silk	Russell & Co.		
										" 21	Scab John	A. ship	788	John	London	Tea & Silk	Russell & Co.		

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.										RECEIVING SHIPS.									
VESSEL.	Date of Arrival.	FLAG & Rtd.	Tons.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.	DESTINATION.	Intended Dispatch.			VESSEL.	AT	FLAG & Rtd.	Tons.	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.				
Alligator	Nov. 18	B. brig.	197	Dunn	Dixon, Gray & Co.	Liverpool	Early			Clown	Woonung	B. brig	131	D. Busch	P. & D. N. Camajon & Co.				
Ann Lockery	Nov. 18	B. ship	463	Beverly	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	Liverpool	Early			Emly Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Deat & Co.				
Duke of Portland	Nov. 9	B. ship	330	Cubitt	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early			Felicitas	"	B. ship	409	Jaeney	Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
Elizabeth	Nov. 18	B. ship	711	Rena	Thos. Ripley & Co.	London	Early			Madras	"	B. ship	238	Chape	P. & D. N. Camajon & Co.				
Gallego	Oct. 31	A. barque	383	Johnson	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early			Matif	"	B. ship	148	Anderson	D. Baskon, Sons & Co.				
Huntingdon	Oct. 26	A. barque	549	Cooksey	Volcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early			Time	"	B. ship	110	Lacy	Russell & Co.				
Iris	Nov. 10	B. ship	230	Johnson	James Macdonald	London	Early			Refuge	"	A. ship	289	Bonny	Augustine Heard & Co.				
Lord Ashley	Nov. 17	A. barque	371	Lucas	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early			Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endcott	Ullman, Newman & Co.				
Mary Adams	Sept. 19	Dut. sh.	203	Gray	Wetmore & Co.	New York	Early			William	"	B. ship	180	Dulna	Lindsay & Co.				
Oreida	Oct. 10	A. ship	490	Gray	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early			William the IV	"	B. ship	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.				
Statenman	Nov. 10	B. barque	343	Hawes	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early												
Union	Nov. 10	B. ship	463	Gray	Dent, Beale & Co.	Sydney	Early												
Wampoa	Nov. 6	Dut. sh.	203	Gray	Russell & Co.	London	Early												
Yoda	Nov. 10	Dut. sh.	203	Gray	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early												
Yocano	Nov. 12	B. ship	337	Martinez	Wetmore & Co.	New York	Early												

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per Elizabeth, from Singapore:—
 350 pieces Prints.
 122 Spans.
 175 pieces Kiranga Wood.
 100 piculs Ebony.
 500 " Rattans.
 10 " Lacks Wood.
 10 " Tindar.
 3 " Sea Weed.
 103 " and 50 catties Beche de Mer.
 3 " and 12 " Bird's Nests.
 3 " " Tortoise-Shell.
 8 cases Sewing Thread.
 300 Java Mats.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per Antelope, for Hongkong:—
 150 pieces Silk Gauze.
 422 Spanish Stripes.
 15 pkgs. Stores.

TABLE
Showing the IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES on British Trade, and TONNAGE DUES on British Vessels, paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of SHANGHAI during the following Years 1845 to 1849.

YEARS.	DUTIES.	TONNAGE DUES.	Total.
1845	24,101-9-0	933-0-0	25,034-9-0
1846	138,393-3-2	138,393-3-2	276,786-6-4
1847	444,668-5-7	7,114-4-0	451,782-9-7
1848	438,458-5-8	5,149-0-0	443,607-5-8
1849	561,253-3-4	6,126-3-0	567,379-6-4
1850	436,381-7-8	5,939-3-0	442,320-1-8
1851	603,460-4-1	9,810-3-0	613,270-7-1
Total	2,712,143-3-4	35,116-0-0	2,747,259-3-4

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAI.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons	Colored Cottons	Printed Cottons	Woolens	Long Yells	Worsted	Coals	Iron
Lively	London	277	May 21	783,300	..	389,800	4,508	1,000	488	383	..
Lapland	Liverpool	146	May 21	1,400,140	..	1,245,735	18,200	1,400	200	..	..
Viccount Randon	London	614	May 21	1,400,140	..	1,245,735	18,200	1,400	200	..	..
Carthage	Liverpool	440	June 14	710,461	33,140	22,740	2,284	1,000	84	118	..
Confucius	Liverpool	400	July 11	960,730	81,650	81,300	2,168	1,000	84	361	..
Chatham	Liverpool	354	July 22	623,600	..	67,000	1,232	500	1	208	..
Old England	Liverpool	1,022	August 1	6,600	..	6,600	870	480	..	492	..
John Douglas	Liverpool	407	August 6	1,494,800	..	50,000	2,000	480	..	50	..
Alverton	London	409	August 19	450,300	..	78,500	..	1,000	..	294	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON.	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48	10,683,434	44,441	3,371	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	109,071	45,391	110	113,100	209,929	60,075	823,764	11,312,141
Year 1848-49	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,333	10,326,372	117,714	230,031	49,332	803,981	595,496	171,549	1,975,971	12,316,361
Year 1849-50	15,037,125	329,593	35,986	..	..	15,326,614	18,451	114,000	..	131,452	258,007	46,126	2,463,581	15,800,191

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI TO UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48	108,061	118,575	1,703	236,636	755,559	122,866	216,009	104,267	170,026	115,614	1,214,151	1,740,101
Year 1848-49	140,638	836,293	1,703	1,648,332	2,295,611	190,753	534,016	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,074,879	5,621,191
Year 1849-50	812,336	836,293	1,703	1,648,332	2,295,611	190,753	534,016	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,074,879	5,621,191

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON.	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Floresy Pake	Orange Pake	Scented Pake	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49	33,877,370	..	1,371,597	1,045,406	294,301	435,410	117,189	1,331,031	28,672,569	118,005	267,787	49,246	5,013,623	610,723	2,336,666	8,433,340	47,101,311
Year 1849-50	39,532,200	..	1,221,000	1,794,100	618,800	317,000	..	2,447,400	43,846,000	18,500	218,500	..	7,030,000	312,100	4,811,300	6,129,400	53,969,140
Year 1849-50, Increase	6,654,830	..	..	748,694	321,499	..	..	1,115,969	7,003,431	95,505	49,713	49,246	923,623	307,623	1,144,623	314,900	6,361,311
Year 1849-50, Decrease	..	..	..	150,097	..	..	..	..	117,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Treman*, and *Palmira*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st July, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Floresy Pake	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk	Bales	Silk	Pieces	Shaw's	Cases
1 Vessel	143,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" "	143,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" "	367,840	13,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" "	143,550	13,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antelope	163	Nov.	Shanghai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marysra	277	"	Shanghai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lady Mary Wood	256	"	Shanghai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date	515,360	15,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAI TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pake Floresy and Hyson	Sorts	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk	Bales	Silk	Pieces	Shaw's	Cases
3 Vessels	888,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" "	3,407,611	89,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" "	1,033,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" "	1,687,608	115,838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harriet Humber	7,007,345	204,928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Favorite	369,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St John Beresford	241,020	28,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date	7,072,360	241,928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAI TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pake	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk	Bales	Silk	Pieces	Shaw's	Cases
Lory Elizabeth	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	35,916	..	3,990	..	8,476	3,639	55,800	237,640	207	6	..	..	..	..
Annie Buchanan	330	Oct. 2	New York	702,446	..	..	702,446	51,156	..	8,362	..	16,337	5,180	79,335	781,881	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tartar	173	" 11	New York	244,339	..	..	244,339	78,464	7,000	16,338	29,935	19,112	6,454	161,832	415,693	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narrator	409	" 14	New York	150,770	..	6,645	157,415	416,088	49,106	111,101	90,747	80,773	44,474	795,389	936,014	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cargoes per *Reliance*, *Lawrence*, *Constance*, *Natchez*, *Zoni*, *Fenouillet* and *Huoguo* to New York not yet ascertained.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAI.

SEASON.	Congou	Souchong	Sorts
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